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Letter dated 1 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, to transmit herewith the text of the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 18 September 2000 (see annex).*

* The annex is being circulated in the languages of submission only.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 20, 24, 31, 36, 40, 41, 45, 46, 50, 52, 54, 56, 59, 60, 64, 70, 73, 76, 84, 85, 98, 109, 113, 155, 164 and 177, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Hasmy** Agam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Malaysia
to the United Nations
Chairman of the Islamic Group

Annex to the letter dated 1 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF OIC MEMBER STATES UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS – NEW YORK 20 JUMADA II, 1421H 18 SEPTEMBER 2000

1. The Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States convened on 20 Jumada II, 1421H (18 September 2000) at the United Nations Headquarters in New York under the Chairmanship of His Excellency- The Honourable Dato Syed Hamid Al-Bar, Foreign Minister of Malaysia, Chairman of the 27th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. The Meeting was attended by His Excellency Mr. Ibrahima Fall, representative of the UN Secretary-General, and His Excellency Ambassador Houssein Hassouna, representative of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States.

3. The Meeting took note with deep appreciation, of the reports submitted by the Secretary General on the Meeting's agenda items.

Issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli Conflict:

4. The Meeting approved the Report issued by the Six-Member Committee on Palestine *(Annex-I)* which was held on 14 Jumada II, 1421H (12 September 2000) as well as a Declaration on Al-Quds Al-Sharif *(Annex-10)*.

5. The Meeting endorsed the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Al-Quds Committee, held under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, in the city of Agadir, Morocco, on 28 August 2000. The Meeting also reaffirmed its support for the stand of the State of Palestine which is founded on a firm adherence to its sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Mosque of Al-Haram Al-Sharif and all the Holy Christian and Islamic sanctuaries which constitute an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967. The Meeting also affirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and renewed its rejection of any attempt to diminish the Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

6. The Meeting reiterated the necessity to end all occupation and colonialist settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories, in line with the resolutions of the international legitimacy and international covenants, conventions and norms that consider all the Israeli legislative, administrative and settlement schemes and measures designed to alter the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and civilization-related status of the Holy City as null and void, running counter to the decisions of international legitimacy, covenants and norms as

well as against the agreements signed by both the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The OIC Six-Member Committee on Palestine also called upon the Security Council to revive the Commission established by the S.C. to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jersualem, in accordance with resolution 446 (1979).

7 - The Meeting urged all States of the world, including the two co-sponsors of the peace process, the European Union (EU), China, Japan, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) nations and the United Nations Organization to see to the implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy relevant to the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

8- The Meeting exhorted all States of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478(1980) calling upon them not to transfer their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds; and called on those States not to have dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities in any way that may be construed as a de facto recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is its capital. Likewise, it expressed its rejection of the recommendation issued by the American Congress as well as the American statements advocating recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and the shifting of the American embassy to the Holy City.

9- The Meeting also invited all countries [of the world] to extend recognition to the State of Palestine with its capital Al-Quds Al-Sharif as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian land and to provide all kinds of support to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its National Authority to concretize its sovereignty over Palestinian land within the boundaries of the 4th of June 1967, in conformity with the decisions of the international legitimacy; and appealed to all countries, as well, to support the State of Palestine's candidature for full-fledged membership of the United Nations.

10 - The Meeting reiterated its support for the Middle East Peace Process according to the foundations which formed the groundwork of the Madrid Peace Conference, based on the U.N. Charter and decisions, especially security council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), and 425 (1978), and the land-for-peace principle which calls for Israel's evacuation of all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and re-establishment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, along with Israel's total pull out from the occupied Syrian Golan up to the June 4, 1967 line, and from the occupied Lebanese territories until the internationally recognized borders. Also urged for the minute and genuine implementation of all the agreements signed within this framework between the parties concerned.

11 - The Meeting called for a more active participation. on the part of the U.N., in helping ensure the success of the Mideast peace process and stressing the U.N.'s sustained

and firm responsibility towards the Palestinian cause until such time when a just and comprehensive peace settlement, covering all aspects, is reached.

12 - The Meeting requested action at the U.N. and all other international institutions and fora to bring pressure to bear on Israel to release the detainees, allow back the deportees and put an end to its practice of collective punishment and to the confiscation of land and property, the demolition of houses and any actions hazardous to the ecology (life and environment) in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

13 - The Meeting affirmed the continued responsibility of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in the Near East (UNRWA) in fulfilling its mission and discharging its duties towards the Palestinian nationals wherever they may be staying by virtue of the relevant UN General Assembly resolution; and asked the member states to submit to the U.N. Secretary-General that the Conciliation Commission, in cooperation with UNRWA and the countries concerned, may conduct a comprehensive survey of the Palestinian refugees and their property and come out with an overall vision of their problems resting on their right to return to their homeland – Palestine – in accordance with General Assembly resolution 194 (111) of 1948. It called, as well, upon all States to extend more assistance so as to cover UNRWA's budget and make it possible for it to dispense its prescribed services.

14 - The Meeting urged the international community to take all necessary measures to compel Israel to set free all the Lebanese Prisoners of War (POWs), abductees and those detained as hostages in its jails in contravention of the provisions of International Law, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and The Hague Agreement of 1907. Similarly, the Meeting exhorted the Member States and international organizations to pressure the Israeli Government into allowing representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other humanitarian organizations to visit the Lebanese detainees in Israeli jails, on a periodic and regular basis, to report on their condition and provide them with the necessary health and humanitarian care.

15 - The Meeting reaffirmed its attachment to Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders and backed up the stance of the Lebanese Government in its insistence as to the necessity of ensuring the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Lebanese territories, including Shaba' Farms, for Lebanese sovereignty to prevail therein.

16 - The Meeting condemned Israel's policy of refusal to comply with Security Council resolution no. 497 of 1981, the imposition of its mandate over the occupied Syrian Golan as well as its policy of annexation, creation of colonial settlements, land confiscation, diverting water sources and imposing Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens. The Meeting also underlined that all such measures are null and void and constitute a blatant violation of the principles of International Law on occupation and

war, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; and urged Israel to pull out fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of June 4, 1967.

17 - The Meeting urged the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to abide by the U.N. resolutions, especially Security Council resolution 487 of 1981; insist that it join the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and implement the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) according to which all Israeli nuclear installations must submit to the Agency's system of comprehensive guarantees; and request Israel to publicly renounce nuclear armament and submit a complete statement on its capabilities and reserves in terms of nuclear arms and substances to both the Security Council and the IAEA, as a pre-requisite to the creation of an area free of weapons of mass destruction, foremost among which are the nuclear ones, in the Middle East and the establishment of an overall and just peace in the region.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo:

18. The Meeting approved the Report submitted by the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo which had convened on 14 Jumada II 1421H (12 September 2000) *(Annex-2).*

19. The Meeting reiterated the OIC's firm position regarding the preservation of the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders and supported its continuation as a democratic, multiethnic and multicommunal state and the return of all Kosovar refugees and displaced persons to their home and hearth as well as the extension of assistance to the people of Kosovo towards the achievement of their self-determination, and the preservation of the cultural heritage and Islamic identity.

20. The Meeting reiterated the need for an early implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords along with the full implementation of the Security Council resolution no. 1244 (1999).

21. The Meeting reasserted the important role of the international tribunal in fostering peace and its request to speed up the fact-finding operations and bring to trialthe war criminals and those who perpetrated acts of ethnic cleansing and other crimes against humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo.

22. The Meeting called on the Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina to resume its meetings so as to secure more aid from member states and voluntary organizations in support of developmental programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, in accordance with the set priorities. It also urged all States and donor and voluntary institutions to honour their commitments as to the extension of necessary funds to this end.

Jammu and Kashmir:

23. The Meeting endorsed the Report of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir which had convened on 15 Jumada II 1421H, (13 September 2000) (Annex-3).

24. The Meeting called upon the UN Security Council to implement its relevant resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir enabling the Kashmiri people to determine their own future through a free and impartial referendum conducted under the auspices of the United Nations.

25. The Meeting urged the Indian Government to enter into result-oriented negotiations with the Pakistani Government on the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir within the framework of the UN Security Council resolutions and the Simla Agreement. It also urged India to allow visit by an OIC fact-finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir as well as provide access to international human rights organizations to verify the human rights situation in the Indian-held Kashmir.

26. The Meeting entrusted the Secretary General to follow up the issue of sending a fact-finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir and appoint a deputy to represent him on Jammu and Kashmir.

27. The Meeting expressed its support for the initiative taken by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to resume negotiations with India with a view to resolving all disputes, in particular the question of Jammu and Kashmir which is the root cause of conflict between the two countries. It also welcomed the call of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) for trilateral talks to find a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions.

28. The Meeting deplored the restrictions imposed by India on the right to universal freedom of travel of leaders of All Parties Hurriyat Conference, the true representatives of the Kashmiri people.

29. The Meeting exhorted all Member States and specialized institutions to keep up their material and moral support and extend humanitarian and relief aid to the valiant people of Kashmir struggling for liberation and self-determination.

30. The Meeting exhorted India and Pakistan to avoid escalation on the demarcation line between them in Kashmir and to exercise self-restraint in as far as sporadic incidents or skirmishes were concerned and to avoid threatening each other with the use of weapons, particularly of the nuclear type.

31. The Meeting adopted a special declaration on Jammu and Kashmir *(Annex-4)*.

32. The Meeting took note of the Memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir *(Annex-5)*.

Afghanistan:

33. The Meeting approved the Report submitted by the OIC Ad-Hoc Committee on Afghanistan which had convened on 15 Jumada II, 1421H (13 September 2000) *(Annex-6)*.

34. The Meeting welcomed the initiative of His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Islamic Summit, while appealing to the Afghan parties to respond (positively and) fully to the said initiative for peace and stability to prevail in Afghanistan. It also urged the Afghani factions to continue their self-restraint and not to resort to military action, to give a chance to the peace efforts to bear their fruits in the form of a settlement acceptable to the entire Afghan people with all their ethnic groups and factions and of such a nature as to ensure Afghanistan's national sovereignty as well as its territorial unity and integrity.

35. The Meeting called upon the Taliban Movement and the Northern Alliance to carry through the agreement they had reached at the second round of talks held at the OIC General Secretariat headquarters in May 2000 (in Jeddah) regarding the exchange of war prisoners. Furthermore, it appealed to all the countries concerned with Afghan affairs, within and outside the area, to back up the peace process in Afghanistan and abstain from anything that may perpetuate the conflict in that country. It reaffirmed the determination, on the part of the OIC, to keep on exercising its good offices, in cooperation with the U.N., for peace to prevail in Afghanistan.

36. The Meeting urged the international community to extend increased assistance to the Afghan people facing both the agony of war and a strangling drought which hit the country recently. It also appealed to the international community to extend relief to the Afghan refugees and secure their return to their homeland where they may be resettled and rehabilitated to take part in the reconstruction of their country. It also exhorted the world States to extend technical assistance for the agricultural sector in Afghanistan to revive it and enable Afghan farmers to stop planting hallucinogens that are used in the production of narcotic drugs and substitute them with useful crops. It also demanded that investigations in the criminal assassination of the Iranian diplomats in Mazar-e-Sharif be continued, and that the criminals be brought to trial. The Meeting took note of the report of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan.

The Situation in Somalia:

37. The Meeting expressed satisfaction with the results achieved by the Somali Reconciliation Conference which was held in Djibouti and which led to the setting up of a provisional Parliament and the election of a President for the State. It also expressed the hope that the new leadership will succeed in implementing policies that

would firm up the national reconciliation and restore security and natural life to Somalia. It further called upon all Member States to extend political and financial assistance to the new Somali Government and to contribute to the Somali reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes and projects.

U.N. Reform and Expansion of the Security Council:

38. The Meeting approved the Report of the OIC Open-Ended Working Group on the UN Reform and Expansion of the Security Council which had convened on 16 Jumada II 1421H (14 September 2000) *(Annex-7)*.

39. The Meeting reiterated the Islamic Group's stance in support of the principle of the U.N. reform, including the expansion of the Security Council's membership, in accordance with the General Assembly resolutions and taking into consideration the equitable geographic distribution and the States' equal right to sovereignty. It also called for a comprehensive overhaul of the Security Council in all areas such as to invest it with a more democratic, representative, transparent and answerable character.

40. The Meeting entrusted the Open-ended Working Group to pursue its meetings on the practical ways and plans that Member States should adopt in order to contribute to the U.N. reform and the expansion of the security council's membership. It also adopted a Declaration in this connection *(Annex-8)*.

The aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan:

41. The Meeting reiterated its condemnation of the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan which it regarded as a blatant violation of international law targeting the Republic of Azerbaijan's right to national sovereignty and territorial integrity. It also called for total withdrawal of the occupation forces from all the occupied Azeri territories in accordance with the Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 of 1993. It also invited the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to implement its own resolutions as adopted at the Budapest and Lisbon summits (1994 and 1996 respectively) in line with the principles enshrined therein, so that the conflict may be resolved by peaceful means.

The consequences of the Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait:

42. The Meeting urged the Iraqi Government to cooperate with the international and Islamic resolutions calling for respect of the sovereignty of the state of Kuwait as well as its territorial integrity and regional borders, refraining from threatening neighboring states and the respect of the latter's sovereignty.

43. The Meeting called upon the Iraqi Government to genuinely cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the special envoy of the U.N. Secretary-General with regard to releasing all Kuwaiti Prisoners of War (POWs) and other detainees as well as the detained nationals of other countries and the return of Kuwaiti property.

44. The Meeting reaffirmed its sympathy with the Iraqi people in the human tragedy they are facing as a result of the economic sanctions imposed on them and the repeated violations endured by them almost on a daily basis.

45. The Meeting welcomed anew the Security Council's decision to increase the amount allocated to repair the damaged Iraqi oil installations. It called upon all the Member States to intensify their efforts aimed at helping the Iraqi people and removing the obstacles impeding the arrival of the items they needed. The Meeting reiterated that the humanitarian work program in favor of Iraq should not be politicized.

Demanding the final lifting of sanctions imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

46. The Meeting requested the Security Council to definitively and fully lift the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, given the fact that it complied with all the conditions set forth by the Council. It demanded that the necessary guarantees and the propitious circumstances be ensured for a just trial of the suspects. It urged all parties to abide by whatever verdict reached by the court. Moreover, it affirmed the Jamahiriya's right to compensation for the prejudice it sustained as a result of the sanctions being imposed upon it.

The U.S. armed aggression on Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant in Khartoum:

47. The Meeting renewed its unreserved support to the Government of the Republic of the Sudan in facing the hostile designs targeting its security, sovereignty and national unity. Once again, it supported its just claim for a fact-finding mission to be set up under Security Council supervision to verify the allegations of the American Administration. It demanded of the U.S. Government to respond favorably to the just request of the Republic of the Sudan to establish such a fact-finding committee in this connection.

The Situation in Sierra Leone:

48. The Meeting approved the Report submitted by the OIC Contact Group on Sierra Leone which had convened on 17 Jumada II 1421H (15 September 2000) ***(Annex-9).***

49. The Meeting condemned the reneging, by the United Revolutionary Front, on the commitments it signed in the context of the national reconciliation agreement in

Lome as well as the riots, mayhem and violence it triggered in the country and the targeting of U.N. troops. It underlined its stand in support of the Government of President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah.

50. The Meeting entrusted the Contact Group on Sierra Leone and the General Secretariat to take practical steps highlighting the Islamic Ummah's stand by the side of the people of Sierra Leone and to define the various fields wherein the Member States may contribute toward the reconstruction and the return of stability in the country.

The Situation in Cyprus:

51. The Meeting expressed firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and reaffirmed the OIC resolutions and declarations on Cyprus. It called for a just and negotiated settlement that would respect their legitimate aspirations. It emphasized the key importance of respecting the principle of equal political status in promoting a negotiated settlement acceptable to both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides. The Meeting called on the two sides to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status in order to pave the way to à lasting solution and to this effect it welcomed and supported the opening statement of the UN Secretary General of 12 September 2000, at the start of the fourth round of the proximity talks.

Support to the Sudan's candidacy for the Security Council Membership:

52. The Meeting declared its support for the candidacy of the Republic of the Sudan to the non-permanent African seat at the UN Security Council for the 2001-2002 term of office, a candidacy which met with the support of the African and Arab Groups.

The Meeting also took note of the candidacy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for an Asian non-permanent seat at the UN Security Council for the term 2003-2004, for which the elections will be held during the 57th Session of the UN General Assembly.

Current developments in West Timur:

53. The Meeting listened to a report on the recent developments in West Timur which was submitted by the Republic of Indonesia, and affirmed its support to the Indonesian Government's efforts to achieve security and stability in West Timur and effect its sovereignty over all its national territory. The Meeting also took note of the endeavours of Indonesia in extending emergency humanitarian assistance to the East Timorese refugees, in the absence of international humanitarian agencies. The Meeting approved a Statement on West Timor *(Annex-11)*.

Aggression against the Republic of Guinea:

54. The Meeting took note of the information submitted by the Government of Guinea concerning the aggression faced by the Republic of Guinea, as a prejudicial act to the stability and territorial integrity of Guinea, and an impediment to the efforts put in by the same country for the re-establishment of peace and the achievement of reconciliation in the sub-region. The Meeting denounced the aggression and declared its full solidarity with the people and Government of Guinea.

55. The Meeting took note of the offer made by both Malaysia and the Republic of Senegal to host the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in the year 2003.

56. The Meeting welcomed the proposal made by the Islamic Group of 8 (D.8) calling for the evolvement of a fruitful cooperation with the OIC.

Coordination among the Member States:

57. The Meeting paid homage to the efforts made by His Excellency Dr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, for the benefit of closer cooperation and coordination among the Member States in various international arenas, particularly at the level of the Islamic Group both in New York and in Geneva. It invited the Member States to keep unifying their stands vis-a-vis issues of common interest which may benefit the interests of the Islamic Ummah.

58. The Meeting paid tribute to the efforts made by H.E. Dr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, since he took office at the head of the OIC General Secretariat at the beginning of 1997, which efforts result in appreciable rationalization of the OIC's management and in uplifting its performance as well as enhancing its role in boosting solidarity and cooperation among the Member States, in addition to earning the Organization a better standing in the international arena as a key agentic contributor in preventive diplomacy and in the efforts geared towards international peace and security.

New York: 20 Jumada II, 1421H
18 September 2000.

ANNEX I

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE OIC SIX-MEMBER COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE HELD ON 14 JUMADA AL-THANI 1421H (12 SEPTEMBER 2000) SUBMITTED TO THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES

UNITED NATIONS – NEW YORK 20 JUMADA II, 1421H 18 SEPTEMBER 2000

FIRST:

The Organization of the Islamic Conference's (OIC) Six-Member Committee on Palestine held a meeting at the U.N. Headquarters in New York, on 14 Jumada Al-Thani 1421H (12 September 2000) under the chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary General of the OIC.

SECOND:

The meeting was attended by Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Committee member states, namely:

- **Islamic Republic of Pakistan;**
- **Republic of Senegal;**
- **Republic of Guinea;**
- **State of Palestine;**
- **Malaysia.**

THIRD:

In his inaugural address, the Secretary-General reiterated the OIC's unwavering position with regard to the foremost cause of Muslims, the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. He called for efforts to be concerted so as to save the peace process in the Middle-East, through the implementation of all the relevant international resolutions foremost of which General Assembly resolution 194 (111) of 1948, and Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), and all other resolutions concerning Al-Quds. The Secretary General emphasized that the issue of Palestine forms the core of the conflict in the Middle-East and that, as long as it remains unresolved, there would be no hope for a just and comprehensive peace to prevail in the region.

FOURTH:

The Foreign Minister of the State of Palestine then delivered a statement which included an exhaustive review of the developments of the peace process and of the intransigent Israeli stand which has precluded the attainment of an agreement at the Camp David II Summit. His Excellency also reported on the broad gap between the Palestinian and Israeli stands regarding the final settlement.

FIFTH:

The Committee members contributed interventions in which they reiterated their States' stand on the side of the Palestinian right and their support for the steadfast Palestinian position in the negotiations for the benefit of achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

SIXTH:

The Committee submitted the following recommendations to the coordination meeting of Foreign Ministers of OIC Member States:

1 - **Reaffirming** the provisions of all the resolutions adopted by the relevant Islamic conferences on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds as well as the Arab-Israeli conflict;

2 - **Underlining** the necessity for the establishment of the independent Palestinian state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the capital along with the implementation of all the international resolutions concerning the Palestinian cause, particularly the two resolutions nos. 242(1967) and 338(1973) of the Security Council relevant to the Al-Quds issue and particularly resolutions No. 252(1968), 267(1969), 465(1980), 476(1980), 478(1980), 1073(1996) as well as the U.N. General Assembly resolution no. 194(111) of 1948 regarding the refugee issue considered as the main guarantee for peace to take hold in the area.

3 - **Supporting** the stand of the State of Palestine which is founded on a firm adherence to its sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Mosque of Al-Haram Al-Sharif and all the Holy Christian and Islamic sanctuaries which constitute an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and further affirming that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. Also affirming in this connection, its rejection of any attempt to diminish the Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

4 - **Stressing** the necessity for all occupation and colonialist settlement measures and practices to be terminated in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories, in line with the decisions of the international legality as well as international covenants, conventions and norms that consider all the Israeli legislative, administrative and settlement schemes and measures designed to alter the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and civilization-related status of the Holy City as null and void, running counter to the resolutions of international legitimacy, covenants and norms as well as the agreements signed by both the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The OIC Six-Member Committee on Palestine also calls upon the Security Council to revive the Commission established by the Security Council to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, in accordance with resolution 446 (1979).

5 - **Urging** all States of the world, including the two co-sponsors of the peace process, the European Union (EU), China, Japan, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

countries and the United Nations Organization to see to the implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy relevant to the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

6 - **Exhorting** all States of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478(1980) calling upon them not to transfer their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds; and calling on those States not to have dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities in any way that may be construed as a de facto recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is its capital. Likewise, expressing rejection of the recommendation issued by the American Congress as well as the American statements advocating recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and the shifting of the American embassy to the Holy City.

7- **Inviting** all countries [of the world] to extend recognition to the State of Palestine with its capital Al-Quds Al-Sharif as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian land and to provide all kinds of support to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its National Authority to concretize its sovereignty over Palestinian land within the boundaries of the 4th of June 1967, in conformity with the resolutions of the international legitimacy; and appealing to all countries, as well, to support the State of Palestine's candidature for full-fledged membership of the U.N.O.

8 - **Highlighting** its [the Committee's] support of the Middle East peace process according to the foundations that served as a springboard for it at the Madrid Peace Conference, based on the U.N. Charter and resolutions, especially Security Council resolutions 242(1967), 338(1973) and 425(1978), and the land-for-peace principle which calls for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and re-establishing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, along with Israel's total pull out from the occupied Syrian Golan up to the 4th of June 1967 line, and from the occupied Lebanese territories until the internationally recognized borders. Also urging for the minute and genuine implementation of all the agreements signed within this framework between the parties concerned.

9 - **Underlining** the fact that Israel's failure to abide by the principles and foundations upon which the peace process was built, its reneging on the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the context of that process and its procrastination and prevarication when it comes to implementing them and, again, its reneging on them – all that could seriously undermine the peace process.

10 - **Requesting** [all] states and international institutions and bodies to abide by the international decisions relating to the city of Al-Quds as an integral part of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967 and inviting them also to refrain from participating in any meeting or activity of such a nature as to serve Israel's objectives of consecrating its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.

11 - **Condemning** Israel's continued excavations under the archaeological, cultural and religious landmarks and relics in the eastern part of the holy city, particularly beneath the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Mosque of the dignified Dome of the Rock, and

its opening of a tunnel in the Holy City of Al-Quds, thus posing a threat to both Muslim and Christian shrines and sanctuaries.

Furthermore, urging the international community and the Security Council to carry out their decisions regarding the preservation of the status of Al-Quds, including a mechanism for the implementation of the Council's resolution no. 1073 of 1996 on closing the said tunnel and taking the necessary measures for the Security Council to follow-up the implementation of the provisions laid out in the Council's Presidential Statement endorsed by the Council on 13 July 1998, including adoption of the appropriate decisions and measures in this connection in accordance with the U.N. Charter, which consider Israel's undertakings in Al-Quds as a breach of the peace process in the Middle East, and a threat to international peace and security, as well as an act of aggression.

12 - **Calling** for the pursuance of the endeavors aiming at the implementation of both Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), as well as the relevant U.N. resolutions concerning the return of the displaced persons, specially resolution no. 237 of 1967.

13 - **Insisting** that the United Nations sends a "fact-finding mission" to probe the state of affairs in the Palestinian territories;, the violation of their property rights and deeds, the exploitation of such property and obtaining integral copies of the documents and maps of the lands in the custody of the Israeli administration. Also to use good offices and make efforts for the implementation of U.N. General Assembly resolution no. 43/57, dated 6 December 1988 on the revenue of the property of Palestinian refugees – the resolution stipulating that the [U.N.] Secretary-General should take appropriate steps, in consultation with the U.N. Conciliation Commission for Palestine to safeguard and administer the Arab properties, assets and property rights in Israel and set up a fund to collect the proceeds thereof on behalf of the owners. Also demanding of the United Nations to appoint a permanent trustee for such property who should submit periodic reports to the U.N. on the properties' situation and safeguard them until the return to them of their rightful owners.

14 - **Calling** for a more active participation, on the part of the U.N., in helping ensure the success of the Mideast peace process and stressing the U.N.'s sustained and firm responsibility towards the Palestinian cause until such time when a just and comprehensive peace settlement, covering all aspects, is reached – a deal securing the end of the Israeli occupation and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including that of returning, determining their own future and setting up their own independent state on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.

15 - **Requesting** action at the U.N. and all other international institutions and fora to bring pressure to bear on Israel to release the detainees, allow back the deportees and put an end its practice of collective punishment and to the confiscation of land and property, the demolition of houses and any actions hazardous to the ecology (life and the environment) in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

16 - **Affirming** the continued responsibility of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in the Near East (UNRWA) in fulfilling its mission and discharging its duties towards the Palestinian nationals wherever they may be staying by virtue of the relevant General Assembly resolution; and asking the Member States to submit to the U.N. Secretary-General that the Conciliation Commission, in cooperation with UNRWA and the countries concerned, may conduct a comprehensive survey of the Palestinian refugees and their property and come out with an overall vision of their problems resting on their right to return to their homeland – Palestine – in accordance with international resolution no. 194(111) of 1948. Calling, as well, upon all states to extend more assistance so as to cover UNRWA's budget and make it possible for it to dispense its prescribed services.

17 - **Urging** the international community to take all necessary measures to compel Israel to set free all the Lebanese prisoners of war, abuductees and those detained as hostages in its jails in contravention of the provisions of International Law, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and The Hague Agreement of 1907. Similarly, exhorting the Member States and international organizations to pressure the Israeli government into allowing representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other humanitarian organizations to visit the Lebanese detainees in Israeli jails, periodically and steadily, to report on their condition and provide them with the necessary health and humanitarian care.

18 - **Reaffirming** keenness on Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders and backing the stance of the Lebanese Government in its insistence as to the necessity of ensuring the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Lebanese territories, including Shaba' Farms, for Lebanese sovereignty to prevail therein.

19 - **Condemning** Israel's policy of refusal to comply with Security Council resolution no. 497 of 1981, the imposition of its mandate over the occupied Syrian Golan as well as its policy of annexation, creation of colonial settlements, land confiscation, diverting water sources and imposing Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens. Also underlining that all such measures are null and void and constitute a blatant violation of the principles of International Law on occupation and war, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; and urging Israel to pull out fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of June 4, 1967.

20 - **Urging** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. resolutions, especially Security Council resolution 487 of 1981; insist that it join the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and implement the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) according to which all Israeli nuclear installations must submit to the Agency's system of comprehensive guarantees; and request Israel to publicly denounce nuclear armament and submit a complete statement on its capabilities and reserves in terms of nuclear arms and substances to both the Security Council and the IAEA, as a sine qua non step towards the creation of an area free of weapons of mass destruction, foremost among which are the nuclear ones, in the Middle East and the establishment of overall and just peace in the region.

21. **Mandating** the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to enhance communications and coordination on the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict between the OIC, on the one hand, and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the European Union (EU), the United Nations (U.N.) and its specialized agencies, on the other, and to express appreciation for the solidarity stances of those institutions and their support to the Palestinian people's just struggle.

ANNEX 2

REPORT OF THE MEETING
OF THE
OIC CONTACT GROUP ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND KOSOVO
HELD ON 14 JUMAD II, 1421H 12 SEPTEMBER 2000
SUBMITTED TO THE
ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE
FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES
UNITED NATIONS – NEW YORK
20 JUMAD II, 1421H 18 SEPTEMBER 2000

ONE:

The OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo convened at U.N. Headquarters in New York, on 14 Jumad II, 1421H (12 September 2000) to consider the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo and follow-up the implementation of the international peace agreement.

TWO:

The session was chaired by His Excellency Dr. Javad Zarif, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and attended by H.E. Dr. Azeddine Laraki, OIC Secretary-General, as well as by representatives of the Group's member states, namely:

- ***The Islamic Republic of Iran;***
- ***The Islamic Republic of Pakistan;***
- ***The Republic of Turkey;***
- ***Malaysia;***
- ***The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;***
- ***The Arab Republic of Egypt;***
- ***The Republic of Senegal;***
- ***The Kingdom of Morocco;***
- ***in addition to Bosnia and Herzegovina.***

THREE:

After hearing the member states' interventions on the subject and discussing its various aspects, the Group adopted the following recommendations:

1. Reaffirming the OIC's firm position regarding the preservation of the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized boundaries and supporting its continuation as a democratic, multiethnic and multicommunal state. Also, urging for the implementation of Security Council resolution no. 1244(1999) on Kosovo.

calling for the return of the remaining Kosovar refugees, the granting to the Kosovar people of their right to self-determination and the safeguarding of the cultural heritage and Islamic identity of the Muslim Kosovars;

2. Restating the OIC's keenness to take an effective part in the implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords as well as Security Council resolution no. 1244(1999) on Kosovo and to participate in the peacekeeping process and the restoration of peace and stability in the province of Kosovo, in terms of planning, financing and execution;

3. Reasserting the important role of the international tribunal in fostering peace and its request to speed up the fact-finding operations and bring to trial the war criminals and those who committed ethnic cleansing and other crimes against humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo;

4. Expressing appreciation to the nationalist feelings of the nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo who returned to their homes upon the halt of military operations to take part in the reconstruction of their country;

5. Expressing appreciation and gratitude to the Member States and the international community for the valuable assistance extended to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovar refugees and displaced persons and appealing for the continuation of this noble humanitarian action;

6. Exhorting all States and voluntary institutions to honor their commitments with regard to procuring the necessary funds for the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, already pledged by them, and to accelerate the taking of necessary measures to complete the priority projects;

7. Reinforcing cooperation between the contact group and all the parties concerned in the Balkan issue with a view to ensuring greater coordination in matters of common interests in the Balkans and mobilizing assistance from the member states and voluntary organizations;

8. Inviting the Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina to resume its meetings so as to secure more aid from member states and non-government organizations (NGOs) and use it in carrying out or completing development schemes in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, in accordance with the set priorities;

9. Appealing to member states to foster the identity of the Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo by assisting them until they obtain equity and are treated on an equal footing with the other ethnic groups and communities in the Balkans, while taking into account their historic, spiritual and cultural ties with the Islamic world.

ANNEX 3

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE OIC CONTACT GROUP ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR HELD ON 15 JUMADA II, 1421H 13 SEPTEMBER 2000 SUBMITTED TO THE *ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF OIC MEMBER STATES UNITED NATIONS – NEW YORK 20 JUMADA II, 1421H (18 SEPTEMBER 2000)*

ONE:

The Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on Jammu and Kashmir met at the U.N. Headquarters in New York, on 15 Jumada II, 1421H (13 September 2000) to discuss the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and its regional and international implications.

TWO:

The Meeting was presided over by His Excellency Dr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary General of the OIC. It was attended by representatives of Member States of the Contact Group, namely: the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Niger and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

THREE:

After debating the issue and listening to the true representatives of the Kashmiri people, the Group concluded its meeting with the following recommendations:

The Group:

1 - Endorsed all the resolutions and decisions adopted by Islamic Conference at both Summit and Foreign Ministerial levels concerning the inalienable rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, including that of determining their own future in total freedom under U.N. supervision.

2 - **Urged** the U.N. Security Council to enforce its resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir, starting with resolution no. 47 (1948) which enabled the Kashmiri people to determine their own future through a free, popular referendum under U.N. supervision.

3 - **Urged** India to implement the UN Security Council resolutions, already agreed by it, on Jammu and Kashmir.

4 - **Urged** the Indian Government to enter into genuine negotiations with the Pakistani Government with a view to arriving at a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and

Kashmir issue within the framework of the UN Security Council resolutions and the Simla Agreement.

5 - **Requested** the General Secretariat, to coordinate with the Contact Group, for the organization of a study seminar on this issue and invite to it those concerned with the problem as well as experts from all over the world to prepare intellectual and information material on this cause and encourage dialogue initiatives thereon.

6 - **Expressed** concern on hightening of tensions along the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir, and stressed the need to exercise maximum self-restraint and avoiding threats of the use of force.

7 - **Entrusted** the Secretary-General to follow-up the issue of sending a fact-finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir and appoint a deputy to represent him on Jammu and Kashmir. It urged the Indian Government to allow the said fact-finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir to verify the situation there.

8 - **Requested** the U.N. General Assembly to incorporate an item on human rights in Jammu and Kashmir in its agenda.

9 - **Urged** the Indian Government to authorize international human rights organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir and verify what is taking place in this area.

10 - **Appealed** to Member States and all Islamic financial institutions, including the Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISF) and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), to grant humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiris.

11 - **Mandated** the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to continue holding meetings alongside those of the OIC, U.N. General Assembly, the U.N. Human Rights Commission and the Sub-Committee on Human Rights to rally international support for the Kashmiri's human rights and to hear the point of view of the true representatives of the Kashmiri people during those meetings.

12 - **Adopted** the Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir.

13 - **Taken note** of the Memorandum submitted by the true representatives of the Kashmiri people.

Done in New York, on 13 September 2000.

ANNEX 4

DECLARATION ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 20 Jumada II, 1421H, corresponding to 18 September 2000.

Recalling all OIC resolutions as well as Security Council resolutions pertaining to Jammu and Kashmir;

Seriously concerned over the intensification of repression and continued violation of the human rights of Kashmiri people including the denial of their inalienable right to self-determination;

Deeply concerned over the tensions along the Line of Control in Kashmir which have now become potentially more dangerous following the nuclearisation of South Asia;

Noting the rejection of Indian sponsored elections by the Kashmiri people demonstrated through their successful boycott of these elections last year;

Recalling the Security Council resolution 122(1957) of 24 January 1957, and the rejection by Kashmiri people of the farcical autonomy resolution adopted by the puppet State Assembly;

Noting the Memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people;

Further noting the report of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir;

1. **Reaffirms** all OIC Summit and Ministerial resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

2. **Calls** for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with relevant UN resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

3. **Further reaffirms** that so-called elections cannot be a substitute for the free and impartial exercise of the Kashmiris right to self-determination under UN auspices as determined by the UN Security Council.

4. **Urges** the international community to take effective steps for safeguarding the human rights of the Kashmiri people including their right to self-determination and **stresses** the importance of sustained international engagement to facilitate a just and peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute.

5. **Supports** the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute through all possible means including substantive bilateral talks with India and calls for the early resumption of result-oriented talks between Pakistan and India without any preconditions.

6. **Welcomes** the call of the APHC for trilateral talks to find a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions.

7. **Deplores** the restrictions imposed by India on the right to universal freedom of travel of leaders of All Parties Hurriyet Conference (APHC), the true representatives of the Kashmiri people.

8. **Decides** that the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir should continue to meet during sessions of the UN General Assembly and the UN Commission on Human Rights as well as at the OIC Ministerial meetings.

ANNEX 5

MEMORANDUM
PRESENTED BY THE TRUE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KASHMIRI PEOPLE TO THE MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE
O.I.C. CONTACT GROUP ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR
ON 13 SEPTEMBER 2000 DURING THE
55TH SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
NEW YORK

We, the Representatives of the oppressed Kashmiri people:

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and also United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949, upholding the right to self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Recalling all resolutions relating to Jammu and Kashmir of the OIC Summit and Ministerial Conferences.

Welcoming the historic Special Declaration of the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on Jammu and Kashmir adopted on 23 March 1997.

Further welcoming the reaffirmation of the commitment of the OIC and its Member States as reflected in the Tehran Summit Declaration of 11 December 1997 to promote a just and peaceful solution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and their support to the fundamental human rights of the Kashmiri people, including their right to self-determination.

Expressing deep gratitude to the OIC and its Member States for their unequivocal support for Kashmiris right to self-determination and for their condemnation of the repression and massive human rights violations in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Rejecting Indian efforts to impose sham elections as they are not a substitute to the freely exercised right of the Kashmiri people to self-determination.

Further rejecting the farcical autonomy resolution adopted by the puppet "State Assembly" of Indian held Kashmir.

Categorically rejecting any Indian offer of talks on the future of Jammu and Kashmir under the framework of the Indian Constitution.

Reaffirming that any agreement on Jammu and Kashmir should be on the sole basis of the ascertainment of the wishes of the Kashmiri people as enshrined in the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

Condemning the serious crimes and inhuman atrocities, massacres, extra-judicial killings, custodial deaths, reprisal killings, arbitrary detentions, torture, burning of houses, villages and townships and the use of rape as an instrument of suppression by the Indian

Government through its military and para-military personnel, renegades and mercenaries which have claimed more than 70,000 innocent lives in Jammu and Kashmir during the last eleven years.

Deploring the massacre of 35 Sikhs in Chittisinghpura in March 2000 and the Indian attempt to implicate in this criminal act innocent Muslim civilians who were killed by the Indian forces in a fake encounter.

Further condemning the killings of more than a hundred civilians in Indian Held Kashmir in a series of attacks on August 1 and 2, 2000.

Condemning the rejection by the Indian Government of the demand for an impartial investigation into the killings at Pahalgam on August 1, 2000, most of which resulted from firing by the Indian forces.

Denouncing India's efforts to exploit these incidents for propaganda against the Kashmiri freedom struggle and Pakistan.

Condemning India's insincerity and duplicity in talks with the Hizbul Mujahideen.

Further condemning the destruction and desecration of Islamic holy places in Indian occupied Kashmir by Indian forces.

Expressing deep concern over the escalation of tensions in Kashmir as a result of Indian military operations.

Condemning the unprovoked and indiscriminate shelling by Indian Army across the Line of Control killing and injuring innocent civilians and causing damage to property.

Supporting the efforts of the Government of Pakistan in seeking a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, keeping in view the aspirations of the Kashmiri people, through all possible means including a substantive and meaningful dialogue with the Indian government.

1. **Resolve that:**

   a- **The people** of Jammu and Kashmir shall continue their struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination as promised to them by the international community through the United Nations Security Council resolutions.

   b- **The will** of the people of Jammu and Kashmir expressed through a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the UN constitutes the sole and primary basis for the settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

2. **Urge the members of the OIC to:**

   a. **Call** upon India to accept Pakistan's proposal for a meaningful and substantive dialogue on the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir.

b. **Impress** upon the Indian Government to desist from exacerbating tensions in Jammu and Kashmir and with Pakistan by staging and imposing a farcical political process and to once again remind the Indian government that in Resolutions 91(1951) and 122(1957), the UN Security Council unambiguously affirmed that any action that (the Indian Government) may have taken, or might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation of (of Jammu and Kashmir) would not constitute a disposition of the State.

c **Categorically** reject the autonomy resolution adopted by the puppet "State Assembly" of the Indian Held Kashmir.

d. **Totally** reject the sham and farcical elections in the Indian Held Kashmir, which were boycotted by the Kashmiri people.

e. **Demand** that India withdraw its army of occupation from Jammu and Kashmir, fulfil its promise of holding a free and fair plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir under UN auspices in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and the United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949.

f. **Call** upon India to honour the commitments made by it in order to secure the early settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue on the basis of the wishes of the Kashmiri people as stipulated in the relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

g. **Urge** the Indian Government to put an end to state terrorism, desist from genocidal repression that is tantamount to ethnic cleansing in Jammu and Kashmir; halt the practice of 'crackdowns' on Kashmiri villages and urban areas; remove military pickets and troops from

h. **Kashmiri** town and villages and fully respect the religious sentiments of the Kashmiri people.

i. **Urge** the Indian government to allow an international inquiry into the massacre of 35 Kashmiri Sikhs and the subsequent killing by Indian forces of innocent Muslim civilians in a fake encounter for their alleged involvement in the massacre.

j. **Call** upon India to allow an impartial. neutral and third party inquiry to determine responsibility for the killing of civilians in occupied Kashmir in a series of attacks on August 1 and 2, 2000.

k. **Call upon** India to accept the demand made by the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people for holding tripartite talks to resolve the longstanding dispute of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council.

l. **Urge** India to repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958, Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Areas Act 1992, and Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act

1978 in IHK, as these draconian laws give the security forces arbitrary powers of arrest and detention and virtual impunity to commit human rights violations.

m. **Further call** upon India to allow access to major human rights organizations like the Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and other human rights organizations to monitor and document the human rights situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

n. **Urge** the United Nations to take steps for the appointment by the Human Rights Commission of a Special Rapporteur on Jammu and Kashmir.

o. **Communicate again** to the Government of India its readiness to send its fact-finding and good offices missions to Jammu and Kashmir.

p. **Support** that leaders of All Parties Hurriyet Conference and Kashmiri Human Rights activists should be declared as 'Internationally Protected Persons'.

q. **Impress** that the right to universal freedom of travel of the Kashmiri people and the leaders of All Parties Hurriyet Conference should be guaranteed and protected.

r. **Extend** all possible humanitarian assistance to the suffering people of Kashmir.

s. **Encourage** the OIC to play a more active role, including humanitarian help, to Kashmiri widows and children.

t. **Urge** the United Nations to hold a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir, without further delay, in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

3. **Request the OIC Secretary General to:**

a. **Appoint** a Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the OIC resolutions, adopted at the 26th ICFM at Ouagadougou and at the 27th ICFM in Kuala Lumpur, without delay and dispatch him on a fact-finding mission to Kashmir.

b. **Convey** the OIC resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir dispute to the Indian Government, the UN Secretary General, the Governments of P-5 and President of the UN Security Council in order to convey the Islamic world's concern over the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and seek their role in its resolution, and

c. **Include** the Kashmir issue in the agenda of OIC's dialogue with regional and international organizations like the EU and UN.

Appeal to all peace loving people and the nations of the world to help and support the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination as promised to them under the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

ANNEX 6

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE OIC COMMITTEE ENTRUSTED TO FOLLOW-UP THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN HELD IN NEW YORK, 15 JUMADA II, 1421H (13 SEPTEMBER 2000) SUBMITTED TO THE *ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF OIC MEMBER STATES UNITED NATIONS – NEW YORK, 20 JUMADA II, 1421H (18 SEPTEMBER 2000)*

One:

The Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) entrusted to follow-up the situation in Afghanistan met on 15 Jumad II, 1421H (13 September 2000), at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York to review developments in Afghanistan.

Two:

The Meeting was presided over by H.E. Ambassador Ibrahim Saleh Bakr, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, on behalf of the OIC Secretary-General and attended by the Committee members, namely the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Tunisia and the Republic of Guinea.

Three:

After discussing the latest developments and new state of affairs on the Afghan scene, the Committee adopted the following recommendations: The Committee:

1 - **Welcomes** the initiative put forward by His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference. It urges the Afghan parties to respond fully to this initiative and to strive to bring about a rapprochement in their viewpoints so that the efforts exerted by the OIC, in cooperation with the UN, may culminate in peace and stability in Afghanistan.

2 - **Exhorts** the Afghan factions to exercise self-restraint and not to resort to military operations, so as to give a chance to the peace efforts to continue until peace prevails – a peace that would be acceptable to the Afghan people with all their ethnic groups and factions while safeguarding Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity and its historically established neutrality.

3 - **Calls upon** the Taliban Movement and the Northern Alliance to immediately discontinue the battles opposing them which broke out on 30 June 2000 and implement what they agreed upon during the second round of talks concerning the prisoners of war (POWs), in view of the importance of such a humanitarian gesture as a confidence building measure.

4 - **Underlines** the impossibility of achieving a solution to the Afghan crisis through military ways and the need for all the Afghan factions to acknowledge this principle.

5 - **Appeals** to all states concerned with the Afghan question, both within and outside the region, to abstain from any action that prolong the conflict in that country.

6 - **Calls** for more humanitarian assistance in favor of Afghanistan to face the severe wave of drought that has struck there, to add to the negative implications of the war that has been plaguing that country for the past twenty years.

7- **Takes** note of the report of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan.

8 - **Appeals** to the international community to help in the issue of the Afghan refugees and secure their return to their country, to resettle and rehabilitate them so that they may participate in the reconstruction of their homeland.

9 - **Calls** for technical assistance in favor of the agricultural sector in Afghanistan to make it possible for Afghan farmers to produce useful crops and to combat the planting of drugs.

10 - **Calls** for a follow-up of the crime which consisted in the assassination of Iranian diplomats inside the building of the Iranian diplomatic mission at Mazar-e-Sharif and for handing over the perpetrators to be tried in court.

11 - **Reasserts** that the OIC is pressing ahead with its peace initiative to achieve a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan, in cooperation and coordination with the UN.

ANNEX 7

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC) ON THE UN REFORM AND THE EXPANSION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

HELD ON 16 JUMAD II, 1421H (14 SEPTEMBER 2000)
SUBMITTED TO THE
ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE
FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES
UNITED NATIONS – NEW YORK
20 JUMAD II, 1421H (18 SEPTEMBER 2000)

1. The Open-ended Ad-hoc Working Group on the Reform of the United Nations Organization, including the Expansion of the Membership of the Security Council, met at ministerial level, at the U.N. Headquarters in New York, on 16 Jumad II, 1421H (14 September 2000).

2 - The Meeting was presided over by H.E. Ambassador Hasmy Agam, Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the UN, and attended by the representatives of a number of OIC Member States.

3 - The Meeting discussed the issue of the reform of the U.N., including expansion of the Security Council membership, proceeding from resolution 40/8-P (IS) of the 8th Islamic Summit held in Tehran, December 1997, as well as resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers (ICFMs), the latest among which was resolution no. 47/27-P, adopted by the 27th ICFM, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (June 2000). The Meeting also reviewed the challenges facing the international organization in the Third Millennium and their effect on the world community in general and on the OIC Member States in particular, bearing in mind the various resolutions issued in this respect by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit as well as the communiqués issued by various U.N. regional groupings.

4 - After deliberating on the work methods of the U.N. and its Security Council, the working group adopted the following recommendations:

   a. To vigorously support the UN General Assembly resolution 53/30 of 23 November 1998 requiring an affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the members of the Assembly for any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation and on the increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters.

   b. To consider that the reform and expansion of the Security Council, including the question of the veto be an integral part of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of states and equitable geographical distribution.

c. To support the view that any effort towards the restructuring of the Security Council shall be made in a manner that would reach general agreement on this issue without subjecting the process to any imposed time-frame.

d. To request the OIC Ad-hoc Open-ended Working Group to continue holding regular meetings in New York with the aim of harmonizing and coordinating the positions of the OIC Member States on all aspects of this issue.

e. To consider adopting the enclosed draft Declaration on the UN Reform and the Expansion of the Security Council.

ANNEX 8

DECLARATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS REFORM AND EXPANSION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We, the Foreign Ministers of the State Members of the Organization of Islamic Conference, meeting at the United Nations, New York, on 20 Jumada Al-Thani 1420H, corresponding to 18 September 2000,

Affirming the importance of the ongoing processes of UN reform including the reform of the Security Council;

Recognizing that any reform of the United Nations, including Security Council reform, should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter.

Reiterating the need for the reform and democratization of the Security Council, in order to reflect the current political realities in the international relations, and to address the need for the enhanced representation of the developing countries, as well as the need to significantly improve the working methods and procedures of the Security Council for the enhanced transparency in its decision making process;

Reiterating that any reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council should be in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution;

Recalling Resolution No. 40/8-P(IS) adopted at the OIC Eighth Summit in Tehran in December 1997 on the UN Reforms, including the expansion and reform of the Security Council and the earlier Declarations adopted by the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York on 2 October 1997, 1 October 1998, and 1 October 1999;

Recalling also paras 64 to 75 of the Final Document of XII NAM Summit in Durban adopted on 3 September 1998, the paragraphs related to the Security Council reform in the Declaration adopted at the 32nd Session of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Harare in June 1997 as well as in the Working Paper of the Arab Group adopted by the Arab Foreign Ministers in New York on 29 September 1997;

1. **Call** for a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects in order to make it more democratic, representative, transparent and accountable.

2. **Affirm** that the Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council.

3. **Welcome** UN General Assembly resolution 53/30 of 23 November 1998 by which it decided that any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation and on the increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters,

would require the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly.

4. **Reaffirm** that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of the veto, should be considered as integral parts of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution.

5. **Further reaffirm** that efforts at restructuring the Security Council shall not be subject to any imposed time frame, and that all efforts should be made to reach general agreement on this issue.

6. **Stress** that the Open-ended Working Group of the UN General Assembly continues to be the appropriate forum in which to pursue the efforts aimed at reforming the Security Council on the basis of the General Assembly resolution 48/26;

7. **Reaffirm** the resolve of the member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council on the bases of the aforementioned declarations and communiques.

8. **Request** that the OIC Ad hoc Open-Ended Working Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Membership of the Security Council at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to continue regularly to exchange views and coordinate efforts with a view to safeguarding the interests of Member States and enabling them to make their indispensable contribution to the process of UN reform and expansion of the Security Council membership.

ANNEX 9

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE OIC CONTACT GROUP ON SIERRA LEONE

HELD ON 17 JUMAD II, 1421H
15 SEPTEMBER 2000
SUBMITTED TO THE
ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF OIC MEMBER STATES
UNITED NATIONS – NEW YORK 20 JUMAD II, 1421H 18 SEPTEMBER 2000

The Contact Group on Sierra Leone established by resolution 51/27-P of the 27th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, met on 15 September 2000 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to consider the developments of the situation in Sierra Leone.

The Meeting was presided over by His Excellency The Honourable Syed Hamid Albar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, Chairman of the 27th Session of the ICFM, and attended by Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Republic of Guinea, as well as other members of the Contact Group, namely Malaysia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Iran, Arab Republic of Egypt, State of Kuwait and General Secretariat of the OIC.

The Contact Group took note of the presentation made by H.E. the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone on the latest development in Sierra Leone and issued the following recommendations:

1. **Supports** the Government of Sierra Leone in its two–track approach which consist of pursuing both military and political actions to end the current hostilities

2. **Supports** the decision by the Government of Sierra Leone to carry out a review of the Lome Agreement and welcome its readiness to consider a cease fire on condition that RUF ceases its attacks on Government forces and UNAMSIL personnel; withdraw to positions occupied prior to cease fire agreed to in May 1999, as well as from the diamond producing areas; release all detained UNAMSIL personnel and commit itself to security provisions contained in the Lome Accord.

3. **Supports** the efforts exerted by the International Community through the UNAMSIL to help restore peace and stability in Sierra Leone and guaranty that the legitimate Government of Sierra Leone is able to reestablish its authority throughout the country, and **commend** the role played by Economic Community of West African States (ECWAS) in the quest for a permanent solution to the conflict.

4. **Supports** the Security Council resolution in favour of increasing the number of troops in the UN contingent to Sierra Leone. and **invite** all States to participate in this contingent and extend assistance to it.

5. **Condemns** the violations by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) of the provisions of the cease-fire contained in the Lome Agreement.

6. **Condemns** the attacks on the UNAMSIL troops as well as on other contingents deployed in Sierra Leone to help restore peace and bring safety to the civilian population.

7. **Welcomes** the establishment of a Special Court of Justice to prosecute those responsible of crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, violations of international law as well as other crimes and offenses under Sierra Leone national law.

8. **Appeals** to member states to extend their assistance to Sierra Leone and to speed up the establishment of the Reconstruction Fund for Sierra Leone, at the level of the OIC, in line with the recommendation of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers held in New York on 1 October 1999.

9. **Submits** this report to the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States for consideration and appropriate decision.

ANNEX 10

ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING
OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE O.I.C. MEMBER STATES

Declaration on Al-Quds Al-Sharif

New York
18 September 2000

The Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States held on 18 September 2000 at the UN Headquarters in New York reviewed, with great concern and a sense of urgency, the situation related to the question of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Middle East peace process. In this regard, it endorsed the Report of the Committee on Palestine. It also expressed appreciation to the Chairman and the members of Al-Quds Committee for their continuing efforts in preserving the Palestinian, Arab, and Islamic rights in the Holy City, reaffirming the clear position adopted by the Committee at its last meeting in Agadir, Kingdom of Morocco, which was also attended by Muslim and Christian religious leaders from the Holy City.

The Ministers reaffirmed their adherence to the Al-Quds Appeal issued by the 27th Ministerial Meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

The Ministers noted, with concern, the Israeli intransigence in the Israeli-Palestinian track of the peace process, reaffirmed the need for full compliance with the basis of the process and the realization of the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and the exercise of their sovereignty over their holy sites including Al-Haram Al-Sharif. In this regard, they provided their support to the Palestinian position upholding these rights and reaffirmed their rejection of any attempt to diminish the Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The Ministers affirmed the centrality of the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the first Qiblah and the third holy sanctuary for the Islamic States and the Islamic Ummah as a whole, especially the Islamic holy sites, foremost of which is Al-Haram Al-Sharif. They affirmed their devotion to Islamic rights there and the need for not undermining those rights by any party. The Ministers affirmed the applicability of Security Council resolution 242(1967) on Occupied East Jerusalem and the urgency for Israel's complete withdrawal from it. They also affirmed the respect of Islam for the other monotheistic religions and for all believers and their rights in freedom of expression, access, and worship in the Holy City.

ANNEX II

STATEMENT OF
THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE O.I.C. MEMBER STATES
AT THE 55TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK
18 SEPTEMBER 2000

During the Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States, held on 18 September 2000, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Dr. Alwi Shihab, briefed the meeting on the item entitled "Recent developments in East Nusa Tenggara (West Timor)". The briefing proved useful as it provided an opportunity to appraise the Foreign Ministers of the prevailing situation in the Indonesian province of East Nusa Tenggara, regarding the East Timorese refugees and the prompt and concrete actions taken by the Government of Indonesia, following the incident that occurred in Atambua, on 6 September 2000.

Accordingly, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Member States of the OIC:

a. **Acknowledged** with appreciation the swift measures of the Government of Indonesia to respond to developments comprehensively by taking immediate steps in line with Security Council resolution 1319 (2000) of 8 September 2000.

b. **Supported** the efforts of the Government of Indonesia in restoring normalcy and order to the situation in the affected areas with the deployment of two battalions of the armed forces and one police battalion to ensure safety and security.

c. **Welcomed** the measures taken by the Indonesian Government by launching an investigation at the high level of senior cabinet minister and senior officials.

d. **Welcomed** further the intention of the Government of Indonesia to extend an invitation to Ambassadors of Member States of the Security Council in Jakarta to visit Atambua and observe first-hand the on-going developments.

e. **Noted** the endeavours of Indonesia in extending emergency humanitarian assistance to the East Timorese refugees, in the absence of international humanitarian agencies.

f. **Appealed** to the international community to extend the much-needed assistance to the East Timorese refugees in order to alleviate their worsening plight.

g. **Decided** to remain seized of the matter until such time as it ceases to be of concern to Indonesia.